(XXXVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 1908.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1783.

HAGUE, *April* 30.

IT is thought that the courier ſent off to Paris by their high mightineſſes, with their laſt orders for ſigning the preliminaries, will return to-morrow or next day. In the mean time the letters from Paris of the 25th, mention nothing poſitive on this head, excepting a report current, that the ſigning was very near at hand.

LISBON, *April* 20. An American of diſtinction, who has for ſome time paſt reſided in this capital, was admitted a few days ſince to a private audience of the queen, and had a pretty long conference with her majeſty. It is aſſured, that the articles of the treaty of commerce, which is upon the tapis between our court and the United States, are nearly agreed upon; and that it will be concluſively ſettled on the arrival of a commiſſioner from congreſs, who is ſpeedily expected in this capital.

HAMBURGH, *May* 9. It is reported here, that the king of Sweden, intends furniſhing the empreſs of Ruſſia with 12,000 foot, and 12 ſhips of the line, which are to be ready in three weeks.

May 10. The laſt letters from Ruſſia and Poland, ſeem to clear up all doubts reſpecting the ſecret deſigns of the imperial courts againſt the Ottoman Porte. It is decided that hoſtilities ſhall take place the beginning of the month of June; and prince Potemkin, who is at preſent with general Branicki, is to repair to the army, to take upon him the command.

LONDON, *April* 1.

The late archbiſhop of Canterbury, before his death, had fixed upon a particular ſpot in the church for his burial place. When the men came to remove the flag-ſtones, and had dug deep in the vault, they found a large wooden box; in it was a large coffin of ſtone, which contained, on being opened (preſerved in a ſpirit from its volatile ſmell, not unlike the ſpirit of Hartſhorn) the corpſe of the biſhop of Ely, buried above 200 years, in high preſervation, his hat, which was of velvet, and full trimmed, was under his left arm, he was wrapt in fine linen and had on his ſhoes and ſtockings; his face was perfect and his limbs flexible; his beard was of a remarkable length, beautifully white. They were ſo particularly careful to prevent its being diſturbed, that no one was permitted to view it but in the preſence of the reverend doctor W——, the late archbiſhop's chaplain. The date of the coffin plate is 1570, which makes it 213 years ſince his interment.

May 10. A few days ago a ſeaman having an agent's draught for upwards of 60 pounds on a banker in Lombard-ſtreet, deſired to have the whole money in guineas. This being complied with, Jack was deſired to count it; but this he poſitively refuſed for ſome time, till the clerk deſiring he would count it over for his own ſatisfaction, Jack began, one, two, three; but could get no further than nine for the ſoul of him. Begin again, ſaid the clerk. Jack then proceeded as far as thirteen, where he made a dead ſtand as before, when the clerk recommended a third effort, Jack ſwore moſt dreadfully, if he would not let him take the whole in a lump, he would leave it behind him, as he'd be d----d before he'd count money for any man.

May 13. Gaming anecdotes. Mr. —— ——, the brewer, loſt a ſhort time ſince at Br--kes's, ſeventy thouſand pounds, all his drays, dray horſes, coppers, caſks, and waſte butts, with his iron hoops, which were the laſt ſtake. Mr. Fox, who was preſent, and partook of the ſpoils, moved that an annuity of £. 500 per annum ſhould be ſettled upon the unfortunate brewer, to be paid out at the general fund, which motion was agreed to nem. con. and a reſolution was entered into, at the inſtance of ſome gentlemen, that every member who ſhould be completely ruined in that houſe, ſhould be allowed a ſimilar annuity out of the ſame fund, on condition they are never to be re-admitted as ſporting members, as in that caſe the ſociety would be playing againſt their own money. This is one proof at leaſt, againſt the general opinion univerſally adopted out of the circles of gaming, that gameſters are diveſted of all generoſity; at the ſame time it reflects great honour on Charles, for being the promoter of ſuch beneficent acts.

When Mr. Fox firſt eraſed his name out of Br--kes's book, upon his being appointed ſecretary of ſtate, many of the members expreſſed their aſtoniſhment, as they conſidered his poſt there, at leaſt, equivalent in point of emolument to his preſent place. George S—lw—n being preſent obſerved, in reply, "that Charles had now a much deeper game to play; that he muſt ſtruffle and cut with all the world, pair with Holland, brag with France and Spain, and give up the game to America, after having made ſo many loſt deals."

Political deaths, caſualties, and other events.

DEATHS.

IN St. Stephen's chapel, of a lingering and ſlow fever, which it bore with patience and reſignation for many years, the Confidence of the people. The body was interred in Coalition Vault, near Convulſion Monument, under the north ayle.

Abroad, where ſhe has reſided a long time, the right honourable Lady Americanus Subjection, ſecond daughter of Lady Britannia, and lineally deſcended from the ancient houſe of Magna Charta. This lady, ſome time ſince, conceived a violent affection for a Frenchman, who, after ſwindling her out of a conſiderable ſum of money, prevailed on her to marry him, which marriage occaſioned her irreparable loſs to this kingdom.

Of a pain in the bowels and limbs, occaſioned by a ſevere cold, caught on the night of adjuſting the preliminaries of peace, the late Cabinet. The patient ſtruggled hard in the agonies of death, and parted life with infinite regret. Antecedent to the hour of diſſolution, the funeral preparations were made in the Upper Houſe, and epiſcopal abſolution given to the expiring ſinner. The lamp of life went out at five o'clock in the morning. The body now lies in ſtate.

Of a broken heart, the Conſtitutional Virtue of the Britiſh Senate. She was beloved and adored whilſt living, and in her death is lamented with the moſt heart-felt ſorrow.

Of an apoplexy, or an epilepſy, Mrs. Animoſity, a lady who long lived between two of the greateſt ſenators in the world. The body is to be opened in a few days, that the bowels may be embalmed, and the heart buried in a golden urn.

At a faſhionable rout, where ſhe was playing in a party at whiſt, Mrs. Reputation. Her death was occaſioned by ſupping with Mrs. Envoy, the preceding night, on a diſh of ſelon mon-gout ſlander.

In child-bed, laſt Sunday, Mrs. Sincere Devotion, an heavenly woman of the moſt religious diſpoſition. She was delivered of twins, who received baptiſm immediately, and were called, the one, Lord's Day Card-table, the other, Sunday's Rout. Both theſe pious bantlings are likely to do well. They were ſent to nurſe in the weſt end of the town.

Of an unknown diſorder, the Intention of a noble Lord to deſtroy the E O Tables. The faculty purpoſe opening the body.

Of a treaſury fever, the real ſpirit of the Reform Bill. It was an infant that juſt taſted the cup of exiſtence, turned his head aſide and expired. It is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by an illegitimate offspring.

In the common council of the city, Peculation Jobb, Eſq; he was a perſon long in favour, but being diſcovered in various pilfering tricks, the detection broke his heart, and he died of a melancholy fever.

Caſualties and remarkable occurrences.

On Monday laſt a terrible fire broke out in the new Political meeting houſe, which was not extinguiſhed at ten o'clock on Thurſday. Every engine was at work, but the flame raged ſo violently, that it could not be got under. There was not an article in the houſe inſured.

On Tueſday the chariot of a demirep broke down; but by the aſſiſtance of lord M——d, who was then paſſing in his parchment carriage, it was carried to an eminent ſhop in Carey-ſtreet, where it is to undergo a thorough repair.

Laſt week a lady, called Public Expectation, was, to the aſtoniſhment of every body, nocturnally and diurnally brought to bed of a diſappointment, and is ſuppoſed to have ſeveral more of the ſame evaneſcent infants in her womb.

A madman, known by the name of Methodiſm, was carried before the ſitting magiſtrate, and convicted of robbing ſeveral poor women of their money and underſtanding. He was ordered for trial.

On Thurſday an author was openly convicted of a moſt ungrateful paragraph againſt actors and actreſſes, who were the means, and the only means, of preventing dramatic damnation on a recent occaſion.

Public Applauſe, long confined to the caſtle of Anadeluſia, is ſo well pleaſed with his ſituation, that it is thought he will make it a conſtant abode for life. Several attempts have been made to releaſe this, hitherto, indiſcriminate fellow, to all of which, except that of Miſs Roſina, he has not paid the ſmalleſt attention. He has confeſſed that he kiſſed, and he prattled with fifty fair maids, without a ſerious attachment to any; but ſhe, and her fellow warbler, have made a very ſtrong impreſſion upon him.

The Bird of Paradiſe, on the wing laſt Thurſday night, ſtruck againſt a pigeon, which ſhe immediately ſeized, took home, and plucked and picked it to the bone. Theſe fowls of prey, it is ſaid, will ſhortly be all confined to a certain diſtrict.

May 17. Yeſterday lord Northington took leave of their majeſties at St. James's, on his going to Ireland.

Yeſterday his excellency count d'Alhemar, the new French ambaſſador, was introduced to her majeſty. As were alſo the duc de Chatres, duc Fitz-James, and count Conflans, lately arrived from France.

The quantity of hemp imported in Great Britain laſt year from Ruſſia, was 186,000 tons, which is 16,000 tons more than were ever imported into this kingdom in one year before.

The French are ſo ſenſible that a conſiderable marine eſtabliſhment is neceſſary for keeping up their conſequence in the political ſcale, that, contrary to their former ſyſtem, it has been determined to leſſen their army, and apply the ſavings towards building a navy. Accordingly two new docks are making, one of which is to be in the channel, the other in the bay. A new code of laws is alſo forming for regulating their marine, by which great encouragement is to be held out to induce the nobility to bring up their children to the ſea; a ſervice heretofore held by them in no reſpectable light.

The French fleet ſuffered conſiderably, and one of their line of battle ſhips was wrecked in the ſame gale which diſmaſted the Superbe. The l'Orient, of 74 guns, was loſt in Trincomale bay, after the action of the 2d of September, and it was confidently reported that the French fleet was gone to Acheen to refit.

May 23. Some inſtructions on Wedneſday paſſed the ſeal, which were immediately ſent off to the duke of Mancheſter, at Verſailles; and it is ſaid that full powers were given a few days ago, under the great ſeal, to David Hartley, Eſq; to conclude a commercial treaty with the ambaſſador from the United States of America at Paris.

Laſt week goods to the amount of £. 40,000 were entered at the cuſtom-houſe, for Virginia and Maryland.

The duſt lately kicked up in the cabinet, originated about the diſpoſal of the two parks and the buck-hounds. The Foxites remonſtrated, and lord North (as he had done for ten years before) treated their remonſtrances with contempt. The Bureau influence prevailed, and the ſix thouſand a year was divided between lord Sandwich and his ſon, lord Hinchinbroke: thus much for the coalition; how long are the people to be amuſed with the ridiculous idea of a whig adminiſtration.

In the gale of wind laſt Monday, the Ganges man of war, of 74 guns, broke from her moorings at Spithead, and got on ſhore; but, very fortunately, and contrary to expectation, ſhe was got off the next tide, without receiving any conſiderable damage.

May 26. Orders have been iſſued to the colonels of the different regiments which are not already diſbanded, and which were intended to have been diſbanded, to deſiſt from the proſecution of the meaſure until further notice.

Mr. David Hartley having completed the buſineſs of a commercial treaty with the ſtates of America, has been for ſome days paſt expected in town; and on his arrival the reſult of his negotiations will be laid before parliament.

The public bank eſtabliſhed laſt year at Philadelphia, has riſen into eminent credit and conſequence, and is likely to be of the higheſt advantage to trade and commerce. It has been aided by ſilver ſpecie (chiefly in crown pieces) from France, to upwards of five hundred thouſand louis d'ors, which, together with a vaſt circulation of Spaniſh and Portugal gold and ſilver, and but too many of our Britiſh guineas, is rapidly riſing this newly eſtabliſhed bank into great conſequence and extenſive circulation.

Mr. Harford, the proprietor of Maryland, has taken leave at court, and ſets off in a few days for Maryland, with aſſurances, every thing he has been deprived of in that country will be reſtored to him.

The duke of Mancheſter is one of the moſt popular public characters that has viſited Paris for many years. The name of Montague is highly pleaſing to the French people in general, who treat him with the moſt ſingular marks of reſpect, whenever he appears in public.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) June* 4.

Early on Wedneſday morning, the 11th inſtant, a moſt villainous attempt was made by ſome perſon or perſons (as yet unknown) to deſtroy the boiling-houſe of Mr. W. Hall, ſugar refiner, by fire, but which, by the interpoſition of Divine Providence was happily fruſtrated. The relation of the diſcovery is as follows: Mr. Killick, the boiler, having awoke about twelve or one o'clock, and imagined it rained, and recollecting he had left a hogſhead with ſome ſugar expoſed to the weather, immediately got up to remove it; on opening the door, he perceived the boiling-houſe on fire; it had juſt began to flame; with all imaginable haſte Mr. Killick ran to the ſpot, and with ſome lime-water which was luckily near at hand, he was enabled to extinguiſh the fire: had he ſlept a few moments longer, the aſſiſtance of all human power would have proved ineffectual to have ſaved the buildings of Mr. Hall from being entirely conſumed, and in all probability (as the breeze was very high) the fire would have extended to a conſiderable diſtance. On examining the place where the fire began, two large pieces of rag were found in the gutter-ring, under the eaves of the boiling-houſe, burnt to tinder, and in which it is ſuppoſed ſome fire had been concealed, and put to the wall-plate of the building by ſome evil-minded perſon or perſons, and apparently muſt have been lodged there near 30 minutes, as the wall-plate was much burnt.

NEW-YORK, *July* 21.

When captain Colvill left Briſtol, which was the 27th of May, it was reported there, that the definitive treaty between Great Britain and America, was ſigned, but not publiſhed in the gazette.

Captain Colvill on his paſſage ſpoke with the following veſſels, viz. July 1, lat. 40, 36, long. 54, with the ſhip Iriſh Volunteer, Peter Dillon, maſter, from Larne, in Ireland, with 350 paſſengers, for Philadelphia; on the 11th, lat. 38, 10, long. 64 ½, with the Jenny, Robert Kerr, maſter, from Glaſgow, for this port; and on the 17th, with the Swallow packet, from this port for Falmouth, 80 leagues E. by S. from Sandy Hook.

A ſhip and a brig were to ſail from Briſtol for this port a few days after captain Colvill.

Tueſday laſt the ſhip John, captain Naſh, arrived here from Oporto; he informs us, that the Algerines are again beginning to commit depredations upon the Portugueſe, as ſeveral of their corſairs were cruiſing off the rock of Liſbon; and that ſome ſhips of the line, belonging to his Portugueſe majeſty, were ſailing to go in purſuit of the infidels.

About a month ago captain Nash spoke with an Indiaman from Bengal, which ship the day before fell in with a brig from Teneriff, bound for Philadelphia.

The Camel and Hind store ships arrived here on Saturday last in 8 weeks from Portsmouth. They sailed from thence about the 25th of May.

The same afternoon arrived, brig Peggy, Easton, from Teneriffe; brig Arrogant, from Annapolis-Royal; and brig Minerva, from St. Kitts.

The drought has been so great for nine months past in the West-Indies, that not one third of their usual crops are expected; many vessels in consequence have gone to Europe not half loaded, and others in ballast.

July 23. Last Monday arrived here the brig Lucy, captain Van Duerson, in twelve days from St. Kitts, bound to Connecticut; from which a report prevails, that the day before he sailed, dispatches were received from Barbados, with an account of the definitive treaty being signed, and a copy of it received there, by governor Parry, and that it was brought from England in 22 days. In the above vessel came passengers Samuel Crook, Esq; with his lady and family.

Same day arrived from Spithead, his majesty's frigate Mercury, of 28 guns, commanded by Henry Edwin Stanhope, Esq; This ship had been six weeks under orders to bring government's dispatches to their excellencies the general and admiral, sailed the third day of June, and has brought a considerable number of letters, intended for the Janus and Cyclops men of war, whose departure had been stopped; but the June mail was left for the usual conveyance of the packet. As it had been generally understood, that the Mercury was peculiarly appointed to carry copies of the definitive treaty immediately after it was completed, to his majesty's commissioners, at New York, for making peace, it is conjectured that this long looked for and very interesting document may have been brought by the above mentioned vessel.

Yesterday arrived the ship St. David, captain Morgan, from Jamaica, but last from Havanna; which last port she gained in distress. It is said she has brought upwards of 600 puncheons of rum.

The same day arrived from Jamaica, four large empty transports.

CHATHAM, *July* 23.

Monday his Britannic majesty's ship the Mercury, captain Stanhope, arrived at New-York from England. It is reported she has brought a treaty of commerce with this country; as also the long expected definitive treaty, which was signed the 24th of May.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 26.

We expected to have had the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in this paper, a copy of the definitive treaty of peace. Previous to our last publication it was asserted, in such positive terms, to have been received at New-York by the Mercury frigate, as to admit little doubt of the pleasing intelligence. As yet we have received no more satisfactory accounts respecting it, than are contained under the New-York head; but we hope shortly to communicate the particulars of a treaty which is to confirm that already agreed on, for once more freeing the world from the dreadful devastations and horrors of war.

Within these few days past, several persons in and about the city have died by the excessive heat of the weather. Others have lost their lives by imprudently drinking cold water when they were very much heated. This, together with the deaths by sickness, &c. has made the list of the dead in the course of a little time past, much more numerous than common. It were to be wished that persons capable of reflection, would consider the dangerous effects of extreme heat and cold when opposing each other in the human frame.

Thursday evening a detachment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Harmar, arrived here by water from Charles-town, South-Carolina. We are informed that the remainder of the Pennsylvania troops (about five companies) were to have embarked at Charles town a few days after the above, and may be daily expected.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 26, 1783.

On motion, Resolved,

THAT the commander in chief be instructed to grant furloughs to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the service of the United States enlisted to serve during the war, who shall be discharged as soon as the definitive treaty of peace is concluded, together with a proportionable number of commissioned officers of the different grades. And that the secretary at war, and commander in chief, take the proper measures for conducting those troops to their respective homes, in such manner as may be most convenient to themselves and to the states through which they may pass; and that the men thus furloughed be allowed to take their arms with them.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Upon the promulgation of this resolution, the subsequent address was presented to the commander in chief, by the officers of the army.

SIR,

IT is difficult for us to express the regret we feel at being obliged again to solicit your excellency's attention and patronage. Next to the anguish which the prospect of our own wretchedness excites in our breasts, is the pain which arises from a knowledge of your anxiety on account of those men who have been the sharers of your fortunes, and have had the honour of being your companions through the various vicissitudes of the war. Nothing, therefore, but necessity could induce us to a representation which we know must give you concern.

Your excellency has so intimate a knowledge of the condition of the army, as to render a particular delineation unnecessary. As you have been a witness of our sufferings during a war uncommon in its nature, and unparalleled in many circumstances attending it, so you are now, sir, no less a witness of the unequal burthen which has fallen upon us, from the want of that provision, to which, from our assiduous and unremitting services, we conceive, we are entitled. Having recently expressed our sense of what was due to our distress—having repeated from your excellency the confidence we had, that our accounts would be liquidated, the balances ascertained, and adequate funds provided for payment previous to our being dispersed or disbanded—having seen with pleasure the approbation which congress gave our reliance—it is with a mixture of astonishment and chagrin, that we view the late resolve of congress, by which the soldiers for the war, and a proportionate number of officers, are to be furloughed without any one of those important objects being accomplished; and to complete the scene of woe, are to be compelled to leave the army without the means of defraying the debts we have necessarily incurred in the course of service, or even of gratifying those menials, in the pittance which is their due; much less, to carry with us that support and comfort to our families, of which, from our long military services, they have been deprived. No less exposed then, to the insults of the meanest followers of the army, than to the arrests of the sheriff, deprived of the ability to assist our families, and without an evidence that any thing is due to us for our services, and, consequently, without the least prospect of obtaining credit for even a temporary subsistence until we can get into business—to what quarter can we look? we take the liberty to say, Sir, only to your excellency. And, from the sincerity of our hearts, we do it, no less from a persuasion of the efficacy of your further efforts in our favour, than from the kind assurances you have been pleased to give us of your support.

To your excellency then we make our appeal, and in the most solemn manner, from that abhorrence of oppression and injustice which first unsheathed our swords, from the remembrance of the common dangers through which we have passed; and from the recollection of those astonishing events which have been effected by our united efforts, permit us to solicit further aid; and to intreat, that the order of the 2d instant, founded on the act of congress of the 26th of May last, may be suspended or varied in its operation, so far as that no officer or soldier be obliged to receive a furlough until that honourable body can be apprised of the wretched situation into which the army must be plunged, by a conformity to it; that your excellency will endeavour to prevail on congress—nay, that, on the principles of common justice, you will insist that neither officer nor soldier be compelled to leave the field, until a liquidation of accounts can be effected, until the balances are ascertained, certificates for the sums due given, including the commutation of half pay to the officers, and the gratuity of eighty dollars to the soldiers, and until a supply of money can be furnished sufficient to carry us from the field of glory, with honour to ourselves and credit to our country. We still wish to believe, that that country, to which we have been so long devoted, will never look with indifference on the distresses of those of her sons, who have so essentially contributed to the establishment of freedom, the security of property, and the rearing of an empire.

In the name and behalf of the generals and officers commanding regiments, and corps in the cantonments on Hudson's river, I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

W. HEATH, M. G. Presi.

June 5, 1783.

To the foregoing address, general Washington was pleased to return the following answer, viz.

SIR, Head-Quarters, June 6, 1783.

BEFORE I make a reply to the subject of the address of the generals and officers commanding the regiments and corps of this army, presented by yourself yesterday, I intreat that those gentlemen will accept my warmest acknowledgment for the confidence they have been pleased to repose in me; they may be assured it shall never be abused; and I beg they will be persuaded, that as no man can possibly be better acquainted than I am with the past merits and services of the army, so no one can possibly be more strongly impressed with their present ineligible situation, feel a keener sensibility of their distresses, or more ardently desire to alleviate or remove them—but it would be unnecessary, perhaps, to enter into a detail of what I have done, and what I am still attempting to do in order to assist in the accomplishment of this interesting purpose—let it be sufficient to observe, I do not yet despair of success; for I am perfectly convinced that the states cannot, without involving themselves in national bankruptcy and ruin, refuse to comply with the requisitions of congress, who, it must be acknowledged, have done every thing in their power to obtain ample and complete justice for the army, and whose great object in the present measure undoubtedly was, by a reduction of expence to enable the financier to make the three months payment to the army, which on all hands had been agreed to be absolutely and indispensably necessary: to explain this matter, I beg leave to insert an extract of a letter from the superintendant of finance, dated the 10th ultimo.

"It is now above a month since the committee conferred with me on that subject, and I then told them no payment could be made to the army, but by means of a paper anticipation: and unless our expenditures were immediately and considerably reduced, even that could not be done. Our expenditures have nevertheless been continued, and our revenues lessen; the states growing daily more and more remiss in their collections. The consequence is that I cannot make payment in the manner first intended. The notes issued for this purpose would have been payable at two, four and six months from the date, but at present they will be at six months, and even that will soon become impracticable, unless our expences be immediately curtailed.

"I shall cause such notes to be issued for three months pay to the army, and I must intreat, Sir, that every influence be used with the states, to absorb them, together with my other engagements, by taxation."

Three days ago a messenger was dispatched by me, to urge the necessity of forwarding these notes with the greatest possible expedition.

Under this state of circumstances, I need scarcely add that the expence of every day in feeding the whole army, will increase very considerably the inability of the public to discharge the debts already incurred, at least a considerable time to come.

Although the officers of the army very well know my official situation, that I am only a servant of the public, and that it is not for me to dispense with orders which it is my duty to carry into execution—yet as furloughs in all services are considered as a matter of indulgence and not of compulsion; as congress, I am persuaded, entertain the best disposition towards the army, and as I apprehend, in a very short time, the two principal articles of complaint will be removed;—until the further pleasure of congress can be known, I shall not hesitate to comply with the wishes of the army, under these reservations only, that officers sufficient to conduct the men who choose to receive furloughs, will attend them either on furlough or by detachment, the propriety and necessity of this measure must be obvious to all, it need not therefore be enforced; and with regard to the non-commissioned officers and privates, such as from a peculiarity of circumstances, wish not to receive furloughs at this time, will give in their names at twelve o'clock to-morrow to the commanding officers of their regiments, that on a report to the adjutant general, an equal number of men engaged for three years may be furloughed, which will make the saving of expences exactly the same to the public.

I cannot but hope the notes will soon arrive, and that the settlement of accounts may be completed by the assistance of the paymasters, in a few days. In the mean time I shall have the honour of laying the sentiments of the generals and officers commanding regiments and corps, before congress—they are expressed in such a decent, candid and affecting manner, that I am certain every mark of attention will be paid to them. I have the honour to be, with very great esteem, Sir, your most obedient servant.

Major-general Heath.

The two preceding papers were enclosed in the following letter to his excellency the president of congress.

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, June 7, 1783.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your excellency, the copy of an address, from the generals and officers commanding regiments and corps, together with my answer to it. These enclosures will explain the distresses which resulted from the measures now carrying into execution in consequence of the resolution of the 26th of May, but the sensibility occasioned by a parting scene under such peculiar circumstances, will not admit of description.

The two subjects of complaint with the army appear to be, the delay of the three months payment which had been expected, and the want of a settlement of accounts—I have thought myself authorised to assure them, congress had and would attend particularly to their grievances; and have made some little variations respecting furloughs, from what was at first proposed; the secretary at war will be able to explain the reason and propriety of this alteration.

While I consider it a tribute of justice on this occasion to mention the temperate and orderly behaviour of the whole army, and particularly the accommodating spirit of the officers in arranging themselves, to the command of the battalions which will be composed of the three years men; permit me to recal to mind all their former sufferings and merits, and to recommend their reasonable requests to the early and favourable notice of congress. I have the honour to be, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 7.

THE Prince-George's county Planter returns the Intendant compliments for compliments, and hath all his life-time strictly followed the rules of honesty, candour, veracity, and an industrious attention to whatever he undertook to perform; but not making any thing by those rules, he began to be doubtful they were wrong, and had some thoughts of altering his conduct agreeable to the rules of modern patriotism. However, the Intendant, who is certainly in all things the oracle of truth, pronounces the above conduct to be the only certain rule for a politician, therefore the Planter must no more waver in opinion. If the Planter has made several assertions that have hurt the Intendant's pride, he appeals to several respectable inhabitants of the state, who are well acquainted with the Intendant, for the truth of those assertions. If they are false, so much the greater is the Intendant's glory? If true, they can but cause a few spots in that great luminary of honesty, candour, and veracity, and those, like the spots in the sun, only to be observed through a telescope. The Planter never expected that his taper could shine in the Intendant's meridian sun, but is certain that it will burn pure to the last snuff, more so than any flambeau that can be set against it. It is a hackneyed rule, to cry out that a writer flings dirt, if he happens to hit on something of consequence enough to claim the public attention. The Planter never had the least intention of scraping up or throwing dirt at any one, and if any thing has escaped his pen that may be construed into an intention of that sort, he must have caught the infection from the Intendant's pieces against the Examiner, and may be attributed to a shred of that garment so earnestly prayed for. Inferences are commonly drawn from opinion, opinions are generally formed from facts, or what appear as such. The best may err, and time alone, may perhaps discover what is true and what is not so.

A PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY PLANTER.

July 27, 1783.

To the PRINTERS.

I HAVE perused with attention the several pieces in your gazette, under the signature of an Examiner, and the Intendant's replies to them. I confess myself not a little surprised, that a dispute of so little consequence should have been kept up so long, and that the Examiner should have continued it, after he was informed that not a shilling of the money lodged by the collectors was applied to the discharge of the journal of accounts; as to monies received of Mr. Dickinson, it was out of the question, having been lodged in the treasury several days before his first publication of the 29th of May, and which it would seem he knew nothing of, till the Intendant informed him and the public of that transaction, and, as he says, in order to correct the Examiner's mistake. As to the charges of postponing the taxes, and thereby preventing the breaking into the hoards of the farmers and planters, they are really so silly, that I am surprised that the Intendant ever made any reply to them; indeed I think, with submission to him, that his time might have been much better employed in the settling his official business, than in taking notice of any of the Examiner's performances;

he only reason that he has given for doing it is, that probably some misinformed persons might probably think, that he had really bribed the assembly with public monies. As I have not much to do, and more for curiosity than to set this business in a clearer point of view than the Intendant has already done, I will briefly state the charges and replies to them.

1st. That the Intendant assumed a control over the *supreme* executive power.

Proof adduced in support of this charge. Extract from a letter the Intendant wrote ten months ago to the governor and council, in answer to one he had received from them, to wit: "He, the Intendant, must observe, that neither the consideration of office nor station shall ever induce him to swerve from *the duties enjoined him by law*, and he shall with the same freedom request the governor and council to lay open their proceedings for his inspection, as he has done or may do to any other officer of government *." Ten months ago this paragraph appeared to the Examiner a much stronger proof of assuming a controlling power over the governor and council than it does at this time.

2d. That the Intendant had disposed in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure, by obliging the collectors to deliver money arising from the 5s tax to him, and he divides it among members of the assembly. This charge absolutely denied by the Intendant, and not the smallest evidence produced in support of it. The identical money received of the collectors has been paid, as I am well informed, within these two or three days, to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, agreeably to law.

3d. That the Intendant has dispensed with the most *positive laws*. Proof. The Examiner's *ipse dixit*, that the Intendant gave instructions to the collectors of Somerset and Worcester counties, to take red money, if tendered, for the fund tax, in lieu of state continental. The Examiner admits that this article is of little consequence †.

4th. That the Intendant prevented the collection of the tax in May, to the great disappointment of the civil list.

The only evidence in support of this charge is the Examiner's assertion, that it was the Intendant's opinion, that the citizens of this state were not able to pay this year's taxes in May, and in consequence of this opinion, the general assembly postponed the collection till August.

5th. The last, *though not the least article of the charge*, is, that the Intendant is aiming to reduce every officer in the government to a slavish dependence on his will. Proof. That the Intendant may, from the foregoing premises, *reasonably expect* the grateful tribute of adulation, "and if his actions directly tend to procure it, there is the strongest reason *to believe*, that it is his wish and aim to reduce every servant of the government to a slavish dependence on his will and pleasure ‖."

Having thus stated the charges, with the proofs, the public will draw what conclusions they please from them. But before I take leave of the Examiner and Intendant, I must beg leave to remark, that I have been better acquainted with the transactions in the Intendant's office than most men; and it makes me smile when I reflect how easily people may be duped and made a cats-paw of; for to my knowledge, the Intendant, notwithstanding the law gave him the most extensive powers, yet it will appear by his proceedings, that the most of the monies paid away by him were in consequence of the governor and council's direction or requests to him, which the Examiner seems to have been totally ignorant of. It appearing to the governor and council and Intendant, that it was impossible to pay every demand, and as they who had contracted the debts best knew the engagements they had entered into, as well as the necessity of the creditors, it was agreed between them and the Intendant, that when any person whom they wished should be paid, a note was to be made at the bottom of the order on the treasurer for the Intendant to take it up; but for the better elucidation of this matter, I will insert one of these orders.

"In Council, November 3, 1782. ORDERED, That the western shore treasurer pay to lieutenant Nathaniel Magruder three hundred and twenty-five pounds twelve shillings and six-pence specie, for the use of captain John Reed's company, stationed at Frederick-town, on account.

Per order, T. JOHNSON, jun. clk."

And underwrote thus,

"The council request the Intendant will pay the above order. T. J. I"

Hence it will appear, that the *grateful tribute* of adulation, imputed by the Examiner to the Intendant, would *more properly have been applied elsewhere*.

CANDOR.

Annapolis, August 4, 1783.

* *The 10th section of the bill, creating the office of Intendant, enacts "That the said Intendant be authorised to inspect all expenditures of the state (ever keeping in view that prudence and economy are essentially necessary) and to keep an account thereof, and to inspect all records, books, papers, and accounts, in any office, &c."*

† *The Intendant never gave any instructions to those collectors, as he has informed me. He wrote the 4th of September, 1782, to the lieutenant of Worcester. "You may inform the collector of your county, and also the collector of Somerset, to receive the red money, and I will take care that their bonds shall not be put in suit on account of such receipts."*

‖ *It was in consequence of a letter that the Intendant wrote to the general assembly, near the close of last session, that he was empowered to sell tobacco to raise money to pay the servants of government; so that to him are they indebted for a quarter's salary lately lodged in the treasury towards paying the civil list.*

‡ *This mode has been dropt for some time past.*

** *Gentlemen who send their servants to the post-office for letters, are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered.*

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Pulvan, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

13 JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

August 5, 1783.

To be SOLD, on the premises, the 23d instant,

THE plantation whereon James Hunter now lives, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, containing 120 acres more or less; there is on this plantation a very good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, meat house, tobacco house, and other necessary out houses. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and for the remainder such credit will be given as may be agreed upon on the day of sale. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

1 6 7/6 NELSON REED.

August 5, 1783.

THE subscriber, being appointed to pay off the following troops, viz. All soldiers who were left in the state sick in hospital, on furlough or otherwise absent at the time the Maryland detachment marched to the northward in October last, together with such as were enlisted after the fifth of October 1782, and the supernumeraries who came in from the southward, under the command of major Roxburgh and others—they are therefore ordered to meet at Frederick-town, on the 5th day of next month, for that purpose.

In the interim, all of the above description, to whom it will be more convenient, are directed to apply at Piscataway, where attendance will be given.

Money is also lodged in my hands, for the payment of all officers belonging to the 2d regiment, according to a late arrangement, who have not received it.

1 6 7/6 HORATIO CLAGETT, Capt. Maryland line.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for an act establishing a road, leading from Samuel Logwood's blacksmith's shop through the lands of Walton Purnell and Hampton Hopkins, to a grist-mill, and thence across the mill-dam, to a place called Truman's-branch, in Worcester county.

CAME on shore at Herring-bay, about the 10th of July last, and taken up by John Wesern, a small square stern boat, about 13 feet keel, strong made. Any person proving their property, and paying charges to James Williams, in Annapolis, may have her again.

Annapolis, July 8, 1783.

FOUND, two certificates, issued June 24, 1783, by the commissioner for adjusting the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States. The owner may have them, on proving his property, and paying the expence of advertising, by enquiring at Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin's, senior. If not claimed within one month they will be disposed of. 3

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1783.

To be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 27th day of August next,

A LOT of land at Indian-landing, containing one fifth part of an acre, whereon is a good dwelling house, 37 feet by 16, with two rooms on a floor, very convenient for a store, with a good cellar under one room, and a small kitchen on the same lot of ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the same any time before the day of sale, and the terms of sale may be known by applying to

w 4 2 THOMAS SPURRIER.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seised thereof.

2 SUSANNA COVINGTON, LEVIN MACKALL.

Anne-Arundel county, July 25, 1783.

To be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 24th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE subscriber's plantation in Prince-George's county, laying on the main stream of that noted branch Collington, and between three and four miles from Queen-Anne, containing 549 acres of rich level land, well supplied with a number of other streams, and remarkable for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. This land is loaded with the best building timber, rail stuff, and fire wood; the improvements, a dwelling house, 20 feet by 16, with a brick chimney, three tobacco houses, a large new sheded corn house, three apple orchards, and a variety of other kinds of fruit trees. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale, and a good title given to the purchaser, by

2 tf THOMAS HENRY HALL.

George-town, Patowmack, July 21.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain an act to lay out part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, as an addition to George-town. 2

THOMAS BEALL, of George.

Baltimore, July 5, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply by petition, to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a repeal of an act of assembly passed in April session, 1782, entitled, An act to empower Catherine Woolsey, to sell the real estate of George Woolsey, her late husband, for the purposes therein mentioned.

2 *WILLIAM WOOLSEY.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } 2 *executors.*

July 25, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Pig-point, in Anne-Arundel county, a mulatto fellow named TOBY, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, he is left handed, and had on and took with him when he went away, two coarse linen shirts, and a pair of striped cotten trousers; it is supposed he has or will make for Virginia. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that he may be had again, shall receive six dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

2 JOHN GRIFFIN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Near South-river ferry, July 22, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a likely slim young negro fellow named WILL, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stutters very much; had on a coarse country linen shirt and nothing else. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if six miles from home two dollars, if twelve miles four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, if farther and in the state eight dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

tf 3 MORDECAI STEWART.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways the three following negroes, viz. negro TOM, who says he belongs to William Hundley, of Essex, county, Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has on a middling good country linen shirt, and an old pair of breeches. Negro HARRY, who says he belongs to John Mackleſish, in Frederick county, a likely fellow, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has on an old pair of breeches, and a pretty good shirt. Negro JOE, who says he belongs to Justinian Dawkins, of Calvert county, appears to be something odd of 20 years old, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has an impediment in one of his knees, and a remarkable sharp head, has on a tolerable good country linen shirt, and no other cloaths of any account. The owners of the above negroes are desired to take them away and pay charges, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

3 w SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatiſm for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

22 WILLIAM LOGAN.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out-houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water. 23

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general aſſembly, will be ſold at public vendue, the following property, in order to diſcharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tueſday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable houſe and lot, late the property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore-town, on Thurſday the 4th following, the houſe and tract of ground in the vicinity of ſaid town, late the property and reſidence of Dr. Henry Stevenſon. Alſo at the ſame time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Chriſtie; and a good lot and dwelling houſe ſituate on Market-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of —— Lynch.

At Bladenſburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houſes and lots in ſaid town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles diſtant, late the property of Daniel Stephenſon.

One year's credit will be given, the purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity. All perſons having juſt claims againſt any of the ſaid eſtates, are requeſted to have them adjuſted by the auditor-general and intendant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the caſh when paid.

By order,

5 J. DORSEY, clk.

On Tueſday the ſecond day of September next, will be ſold, for the benefit of the eſtate, to the higheſt bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, diſtinguiſhed on the plat of the ſaid city, by the number 42, together with the dwelling houſe and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceaſed. A good title will be made to the purchaſer by

F. GREEN, adminiſtrator, and heir at law.

4

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or leſs, well improved, with a dwelling houſe, two good barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was ſet this ſpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and incloſed, and a part ſewn down this ſpring with timothy; it is needleſs to give any further deſcription of this place. Any perſon who would incline to become a purchaſer, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be ſhewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and ſecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the ſubſcriber, and have poſſeſſion ſoon enough to ſeed the ground.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a complete waggon with four horſes; and geers for the whole; likewiſe three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utenſils. The perſonal property will be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit with approved ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be rented for a term of years, a tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, where that buſineſs may be carried on to great advantage by a ſober induſtrious man who will apply to his buſineſs; the tenant may take the yard in the ſtate it is now in, or the ſubſcriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the induſtrious tenant.

10 THOMAS HYDE.

May 22, 1783.

AUCTION.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to offer himſelf to the public as a private auctioneer, and will diſpoſe of, in that capacity, for any perſon or perſons, houſes, negroes, horſes, cattle, houſhold goods, and every other ſpecies of property, upon as reaſonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any perſon in the ſtate.

A perſon properly qualified to execute this buſineſs, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the ſubſcriber to give this public notice, that perſons wanting to diſpoſe of any perſonal property may know where to apply in future.

Perſons who want property ſold, and wiſh the ſame to be ſecret, may rely on its being profoundly kept ſo; and every attention ſhall be given to the diſpoſal of their goods, and the moſt ſpeedy ſettlement of their accounts, by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

10 *ROBERT REYNOLDS.*

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

A journeyman hair-dreſſer,

WHO underſtands ſhaving and dreſſing, and can keep himſelf ſober. Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

N. B. I will alſo take any lively boy as an apprentice. 6 *J. S.*

Baltimore, July 7, 1783.

On Monday the 18th day of Auguſt, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes,

A LOT, containing three acres of land, in the town of Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent river; on which are an elegant finiſhed dwelling houſe, thirty-four feet by thirty, with good cellars and kitchen under the whole; a ſhop, twenty feet by ſixteen, and an excellent garden and yard in good repair. Alſo a very valuable piece of rich land, nearly adjoining, under good fencing, and plenty of woods to keep it in good repair; and alſo four acres of valuable marſh land. The whole will be ſold all together or ſeparate, as ſhall beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Credit will be given on bond and ſecurity, three months for one half of the money, and twelve months for the remainder. The purchaſer may enter into poſſeſſion of the dwelling houſe on the tenth of October, and of the plantation at Chriſtmas, when the year of the preſent tenants expires.

4 EDWARD JOHNSON.

PORTLAND,

A NEW TOWN, is now laid out, in lots, at the Ferry Branch of Patapſco, otherwiſe known by the name of Moale's-point, one mile ſouth weſt from Baltimore. The natural advantages of this ſituation for a town, navigation, and a ſafe harbour, need no deſcription to thoſe that know it; but to thoſe who are ſtrangers, it is neceſſary to inform them, that this ſituation invited the firſt ſettlers of Baltimore to fix on this and the oppoſite point, (which formed the harbour) as the moſt advantageous of any near the head of Cheſapeake bay; but were refuſed the ground by the owners, which fixed the town where it now ſtands. The harbour is commodious, the depth of water is ſuperior to any in the river, there being from twenty to forty feet water; the worm was never known to bite there; the ſituation for ſhip-building ſurpaſſes any on theſe waters, being contiguous to the improved ſtreets of Baltimore-town, to large bodies of timber from the foreſts, as well as by water from the creeks of the river and bay, and the extenſive peninſula of the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland and Virginia; and it cannot be doubted, by thoſe who know this ſituation, but it will be the grand reſort of trade and ſhipping, when the preſent navigation leading to this increaſing town, fills up with mud; an event which is approaching faſt. The next convenient ſituation will of courſe, be reſorted to, which none but this lays claim to. One third of the market truck that comes to Baltimore-town, croſſes this ferry, and ſettlers may conveniently be ſupplied on the ſpot.

Nearly the whole of the lots will be water-lots: the banks of the river are moſtly very high, which afford materials, on the ſpot, to make wharfs where ſhipping of any draught of water may lay along ſide the warehouſes, and deliver and receive their cargoes; the channel runs near the ſhore, and the large London ſhips that frequented the river before the war, preferred this harbour for ſafety and convenience. Its diſtance from the weſt end of Baltimore, where the chief part of the produce for ſhipping centers, is nearly the ſame as to Fell's-point, where the produce is now ſhipped. The main road to Annapolis, and the ſouthern ſtates, leads through this ſituation, where there is a public ferry. The ſtreets will be commodious, and the lots diſpoſed of on leaſe for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever, on a moderate ground rent. The plat may be now ſeen by applying to me in Baltimore. It will alſo be tranſmitted to the poſt-offices in the principal towns of the United States. tf

3 JONATHAN HUDSON.

Baltimore, July 15, 1783.

July 21, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, as they may be diſcharged. 3 *4 w*

CATH. ELLIOT, adminiſtratrix.
DAVID STEUART, adminiſtrator.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE ſubſcriber being authoriſed by an act of the laſt general aſſembly, to diſpoſe of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not ſold by the commiſſioners of confiſcated eſtates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of the ſaid tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, according to the direction of the ſaid act of aſſembly. tf

9 FRANK LEEKE.

June 27, 1783.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of William Digges, late of Warburton, Prince George's county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, are requeſted to ſend them in, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment.

4 GEORGE DIGGES, executor.

N. B. I have a griſt mill, on a good ſtream of water, near Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, with about fifteen acres of timothy meadow, which I will rent out on reaſonable terms, and may be entered upon the firſt day of Auguſt next; alſo will ſell or rent out ſeveral ſmall tracts of land. G. D.

ALL perſons indebted to any of the late, or preſent, Publiſhers of this paper, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment. 14 *FREDERICK GREEN.*

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